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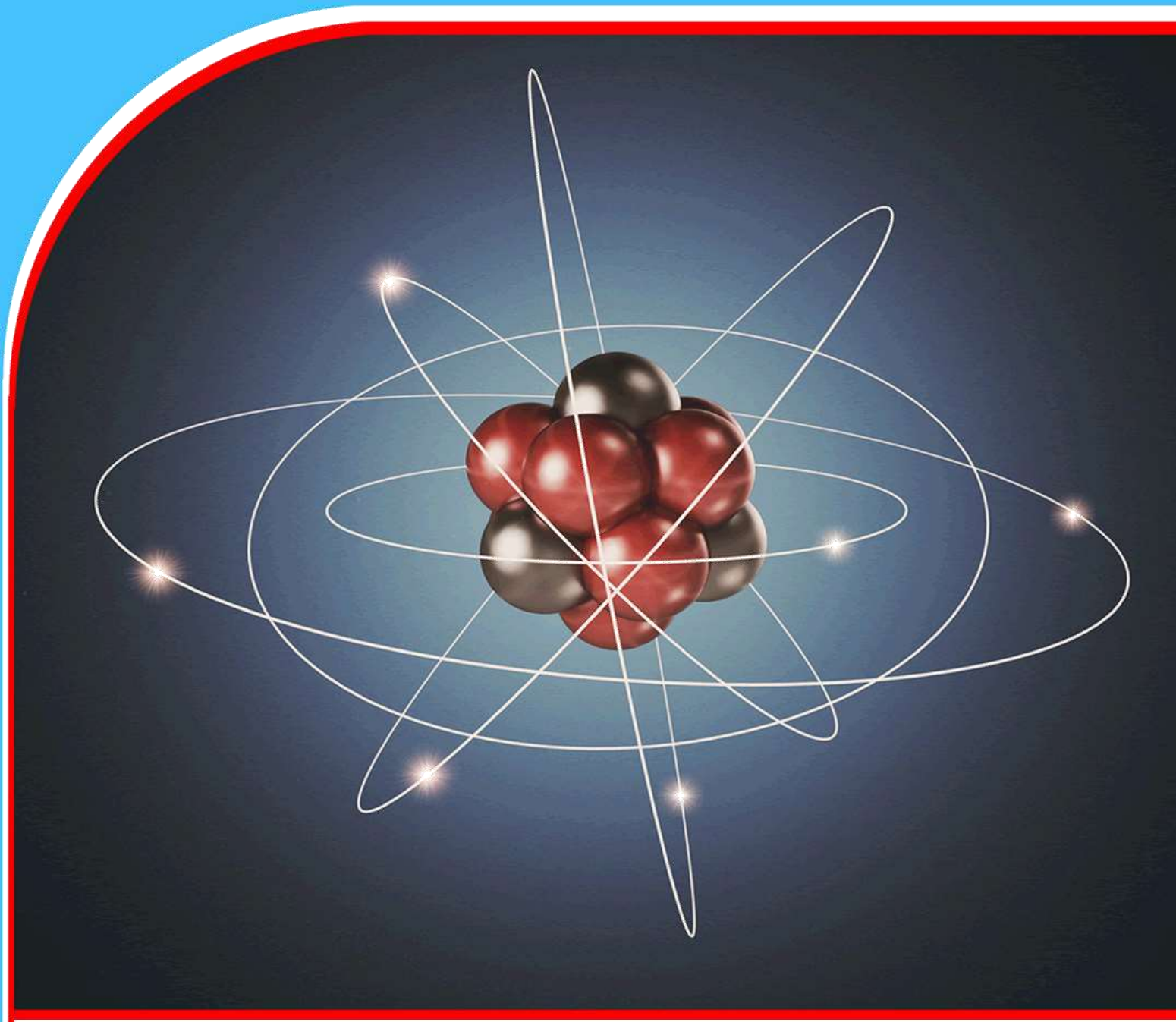

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Article History

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Abstract

Purpose: Not much is known about neutrinos, they appear to be an outlier of the standard model of particles in that they do not appear to interact with known matter as much as all other particles are known to do. But this is just misunderstanding of physics based off of the false notion that general relativity is correct in explaining the universe any more than its math contribution.

Methodology: I will explain exactly what neutrinos and potons are in this paper according to the reasoning of Dynamic Gravity, the only theory of gravity that can accurately calculate gravity, dark energy, and dark matter perfectly with observation with the same equation.

Findings: The most powerful form of a gravity field would be a gravnetic field created by neutrinos in motion as electrons are in electric magnetic fields. Dynamic Gravity once again rises above all other theories in explaining every single aspect of the universe and physics in a way that all other theories can only dream of. Dynamic Gravity does confidently explain almost every single observation ever made in space and on this planet. In the name of science, proceed cautiously and assume nothing is incontrovertible.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: Dynamic Gravity recommends that experiments take place to measure the value G for different sources of gravity other then the sole source of Lead, and assuming that all other materials are the same.

Keywords: *Neutrino 13.15.+g, Potons, Gravity 04.80.Cc , electrons 14.60.Cd, anti-matter crisis 96.10.+i, absolute zero 81.70.Ha.*

INTRODUCTION

Neutrinos cannot be explained with current physics. This is why they seem to be the outlier in the standard model hardly interacting with all other known matter. But this is not the case, in this paper neutrinos will be explained perfectly. But to do that we must first completely abandon all concepts of General Relativity in regards to space/time. While the math of General Relativity is quasi legit, its accepted interpretation of space/time existing is just false and hence all that follows will be wrong. But before the neutrino can be explained the photon and its sibling the poton must first be completely understood.

Photons are created when an electron in the field of a proton moves [3]. As the electron is absorbing a photon it changes the charge of the electron forcing it to adjust its position in the field of the proton [3]. The width the electron moves during the process determines the width of the photon, hence longer wave photons like radio waves can be very small in diameter [3]. As the electron moves in the field it must adhere to the right hand rule, hence creating a magnetic field which in turn creates a residual electric field [3]. Together these composite a photon. The photon can be broken down into two parts: one from the up movement of the electron in the field, and the second half from the down movement. This can explain why spectrum emission lines are actually two separate lines when zoomed in [3]. The maximum a electron can move in the field and release a single photon is a the width of the electron itself [3]. At that point the wave of the photon is at its maximum height and lowest width of wavelength matching the dimensions of the electron itself [3]. Hence, instead of a photon being generated, it is instead the maximum energy/time for a photon which is just another electron created. This explains why there has never been any photon observed with a higher energy/time then a gamma wave. If the photon wavelength gets any smaller it now becomes an electron, as the size of the wavelength of a gamma wave is just one bit over the wavelength of an electron itself. All photons have the same energy amount, the difference is how long the wavelength is and hence how long it is spaced out in time in its creation and absorption [3]. Essentially all photons are just electrons spaced out in time.

Potons are a new term created by Dynamic Gravity to separate the photons generated from electrons in motion, verses the photons generated from the nucleus of the atom in motion to adhere to the right hand rule [4]. The two photons are not the same according to dynamic gravity, they will be opposites in nature and hence have completely different properties [4]. So since the proton generates this new photon, DG named it a “Poton”. Potons will be created whenever a proton moves in the presence of an electron. But it is common knowledge that a proton is about 2000 times heavier then an electron. So while it is easy for electrons to move while their parent protons do not. The reverse can only happen under specific criteria. And when the proton does move it does not create a clone of itself as the electron does. It must adhere to the standard bit of energy that it can create, which is a poton. So the proton will emit a poton, and potons would be expected to behave virtually identical to photons in that they are all the same energy level, just spaced out in time and hence wavelength. Which means, the only reasonable conclusion to be made as for the maximum energy/time state of a poton; is a Neutrino, just as the maximum energy state of a photon is a electron [4].

It has long since been observed that neutrinos are identical to electrons in almost every way. They both are the only observed leptons in the standard model, they both have 3 flavors of differing energy states, and hence they are both made in similar fashion. But there is one huge difference in that they are opposites, where electrons have a negative charge, and neutrinos either lack this standard negative charge or are positively charged. But if a neutrino was positively charged why wouldn’t we be able to detect that charge as easily as the electrons

negative one? The answer to that question is a very complicated one, but it will be explained in this paper.

Unfortunately DG can only predict three ways a proton can emit a poton. The first is obviously among the lowest poton energy/time portion; gravity [1]. DG theorizes that gravity is a poton [1]. For simplicity sake DG will just refer to this particle as a "Gravoton". DG cannot answer at this time if all potons have gravoton like qualities. But one thing is certain, any temperature above absolute zero will give the atom enough kinetic energy to generate gravotons. And hence therefore, DG makes the reverse claim that at absolute zero atoms are incapable of generating gravotons and hence cannot create gravity. So to be clear, if you were to theoretically freeze the planet Earth to absolute zero to the core. Then Earth would have zero gravitational pull on anything around it. The question that remains elusive is does matter at absolute zero also become immune to the mechanic of gravity? DG cannot conclusively answer this question at this time. The other two ways potons are created naturally is through fission and fusion processes with the atom. As the nucleus divides or adds a major shift in the atom occurs until the process is complete. Which releases the highest energy/time portion of a poton there is; neutrinos.

To understand why neutrinos behave the way they do one must first understand the electron/photon. While photons being electrons spaced out in time this significantly alters how the photon interacts with other matter. Electrons can never travel faster then the speed of light due to drag forces imbued upon them from virtual photons and gravotons. Even though the electron is displaced with the same force of the electric field of the electron that created it as an photon experiences. But electrons once they are created immediately feel the drag forces of the proton's field they are made in. This drag force not only accounts for time dilation according to DG, but it also sets the natural speed how fast an electron can move in the grasp of the proton. Which seems to be around the ratio of the fine structure constant 1/137 of the speed of light.

Neutrinos however, experience a much different reality exhibited upon them. As mentioned in this paper it is known knowledge that smaller diameter photons like radio waves have much greater penetration power in matter then a higher frequency photon like visible light. This is because as the photon grows smaller in diameter and is spaced out more in time its chances of interacting with an electron also grows smaller [3]. But potons would have to have an opposite effect, in that the smaller diameter of the poton the higher likely it will interact with a electron. And the bigger the diameter of the poton the more likely it will not interact with a electron. This is because a poton is essentially the reverse of a photon, hence it is not unexpected that such an effect exist. This also means that the largest diameter poton possible a neutrino, will have the least likely chance of interacting with electrons. Although the neutrino does interact with a proton/nucleus of an atom to a much higher degree then a gravoton would be expected too. But that interaction takes place in the form of repulsionary force.

So you have a neutrino that doesn't want to interact with a electron very well, but it will exert repulsionary force upon a nucleus of an atom as it flies towards it. Now one might wrongly assume that because a neutrino is the exact same size/diameter of an electron and mass, that it would lose this repulsionary battle and be deflected from its path. But what must be realized is that protons do not move very fast naturally, neutrinos however travel at the speed of light. So since we know the mass of an neutrino is equal to a electron, we can now calculate the momentum that a neutrino will have traveling at the speed of light from Newton's equation for momentum:

(1) $P=mv$

By plugging in the known mass of a electron of 9.01x10-31 Kg, and the speed of light being c. The answer of 2.701x10-22 Kg*m/s.

And by assuming that a proton/neutron has the mass of 1.673x10-27 Kg is only traveling minimum velocity of 1 m/s. Then even for one of the heaviest atoms found in nature Lead, and assuming lead has 208 protons/neutrons in its nucleus it would only have the momentum of 3.480x10-25 Kg*m/s. Then the momentum of Lead would only be around .1% of a neutrino. This means that a neutrino will have almost 1000x the momentum of a atom of lead. And hence, the neutrino would win the repulsionary battle between the two entities slightly pushing the atom of lead out of its way normally. Now as established from neutrino detectors sometimes neutrinos do make a solid hit on nucleus of atoms and even electrons surprisingly enough. It seems that the actual reaction occurring most the time is a neutrino hits a nucleus perfectly dead on knocking the electron out of the down quark, which transforms it into a up quark essentially turning a neutron into a proton via beta decay. But for the vast majority of interactions the neutrino simply does not interact with the electron shell and pushes the nucleus out of its travel path. This explains why the lowest atoms in deep space can get is typically around 3 degree Kelvin [**2**]. Because neutrinos are constantly jiggling the nucleus of all atoms they pass by creating heat. As heat is just simply defined as atoms internally moving. This is good news for Dynamic Gravity as it predicts that all matter must be above absolute zero to emit gravity. So this perfect mechanism the universe uses to keep the temperature of atoms even in the deepest darkest regions of space to keep them above absolute zero.

It would be expected that neutrinos created from especially from very large celestial bodies can indeed travel faster then light when they are created. As they leave the celestial body that created them they will feel a repulsionary force from gravity. So not only is the neutrino sent off from the force of the electric field from the proton that created it, but it will also have the gravity field of the celestial body pushing it even faster then the speed of light as it travels away. Dynamic Gravity at this time cannot answer the question of how long does this minor speed boost effect a neutrino.

Additionally there is the issue of while electrons can be made from electrons linked to a proton in either the up or down configuration of spin, meaning the electrons they create can be left or right handed. However, since a neutrino is created from a proton acting as the base of the atom all neutrinos will be left handed due to the nucleus only viable orientation within an atom. And since a neutrino was created by a proton making up 3 quarks, 2 up quarks and 1 down quark that is just an Up quark that ate an electron [3]. Then it is expected that neutrinos will interact with quarks as electrons interact with other electrons. So pontificate upon this, quarks are created with their left handed and right handed version upon creation. And the universe is flooded with countless neutrino particles coming from all directions. Its not hard to see where this is going. The left handed neutrinos interact with the right handed quarks annihilating them as a matter/anti-matter reaction. Leaving behind just the right handed quark. Ergo, the Anti-matter Crisis in Cosmology is actually expected once you understand what a neutrino is. As quark/anti-quark are willed into existence sometimes an neutrino breaks them up annihilating the right handed quark, leaving behind only the left handed quark. Hence Dynamic Gravity has just solved the mystery of why the universe is dominantly left handed quark based matter. Although this belief is not compatible with the Big Bang theory, Dynamic Gravity as already replaced the obsolete Big Bang theory with the Gradual Universe theory [1].

Finally this all means that according to Dynamic Gravity a neutrino is the perfect particle to create a gravnetic field. In the same way that making electrons go high velocity in coils creates a magnetic field. Then forcing neutrinos to travel in a coil would create a gravnetic field, its

kind of like a magnetic field only the exact opposite. And while one can only theorize exactly how a gravnetic field would affect matter, a good assumption is that it could create the most powerful gravity fields in the universe. Similar to how electric magnetics dwarf permanent magnetic fields in strength. The only problem with this form of gravity generation is of course we don't have method at this time to curve the path of a neutrino, or even create neutrinos absent of nuclear fission/fusion.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

This paper has explained how the universe must operate if Dynamic Gravity is true. Neutrinos must be the counter particle of electrons. They must all be of left handed chirality. They must not interact with all other matter normally. The universe must be made out of quarks that are of left handed orientation. All matter, even in the deepest darkest regions of voided space will still be above absolute zero from neutrinos causing it to wiggle with heat.

And finally, that the most powerful form of a gravity field would be a gravnetic field created by neutrinos in motion as electrons are in electric magnetic fields. Dynamic Gravity once again rises above all other theories in explaining every single aspect of the universe and physics in a way that all other theories can only dream of. Dynamic Gravity does confidently explain almost every single observation ever made in space and on this planet. In the name of science, proceed cautiously and assume nothing is incontrovertible.

Recommendations

The math of Dynamic Gravity has already proven perfect. The recommendations of the author are in advancing all known science is a call to researchers to explore how G, the gravitational constant changes from source to source of dense matter. For according to General Relativity it does not. And according to Dynamic Gravity, it defiantly does, even if ever so slightly in non-super celestial objects. Only one can be right, and yet still to this day all G experiments are performed on lead exclusively for the claim of its too hard to measure with other metals under the false assumption that G is universally equal to all matter.

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